

Fair today; tomorrow probably fair and warmer.
Temperature yesterday: maximum, 48; minimum, 39.

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ONE CENT.

WILSON WILL READ HIS TARIFF MESSAGE BEFORE CONGRESS

For First Time Since John Adams' Day President of United States Will Make Appearance Before National Body.

HE WILL PLAY AGGRESSIVE PART

President Wilson will go in person to the House tomorrow and read his first message to Congress, setting forth the purpose for which he has called the special session. It will be the first time since the days of John Adams, the second President of the United States, that a Chief Executive will have read his message to Congress.

It was explained last night that President Wilson had decided to change the practice of more than a century because he believed that it was the best method for the President to cultivate intimate relations with the legislative branch of the government.

Representative Underwood will introduce a concurrent resolution calling a session of both houses in the lower chamber, and the President will therefore deliver his message before the Senate as well as the House. This was the way Washington and Adams did.

PRESIDENT TO RENEW PRACTICES DISCONTINUED BY THOMAS JEFFERSON

The fact that Mr. Wilson is going to Congress to read his message will return to a practice which was discontinued by Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the Democratic party and its patron saint, added to the excitement with which members of Congress received the announcement yesterday.

No President so far as the records disclose has personally delivered any other than his annual message to Congress. In this respect President Wilson's action apparently will set a precedent, as the message which he will send to Congress on Tuesday will be of a special character, dealing with the tariff.

President Wilson agrees with George Washington and John Quincy Adams that the President clearly has the constitutional right to deliver his message personally to Congress if he chooses to do so. Article 2, section 2, of the Constitution provides "that he shall from time to time give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

Custom in Early Days.
The Constitution lays no restriction or limitation upon the manner in which such information and recommendations shall be delivered. George Washington throughout his term and John Quincy Adams in his term rode annually to the Capitol to deliver his message to the House and Senate in joint session. Until December 8, 1801, the President of the United States delivered to Congress his annual message in this way.

Hinds' "Precedents," which is the official book of reference on such matters, describes the practice in the early days as follows:

"The two houses met in joint meeting, either in the Senate chamber or the hall of the House, and the President addressed them. He was sometimes accompanied by the several departments of the government. It seems to have been the custom for the President to take the chair of the Speaker (when the joint meeting was held in the hall of the House), the President and the Clerk of the Senate being placed on the right hand of the chair, and the Speaker and the Clerk of the House on the left."

In 1801, however, when Thomas Jefferson, Mr. Wilson's great Democratic predecessor, entered office, he discontinued the practice of Washington and Adams. He sent his first annual message to Congress by his secretary, accompanying it with a letter of explanation to the presiding officer of each House. This letter read:

Reasons of Jefferson.

"Sir—The circumstances under which we find ourselves at this place rendering inconvenient the mode heretofore practiced of making by personal address the first communications between the legislative and executive branches, I have adopted that by message, as used on all subsequent occasions throughout the session. In doing this I have had principal regard to the convenience of the legislature, to the economy of their time, to their relief from the embarrassment of immediate answers on subjects not fully before them, and to the benefit resulting to the public affairs. Trusting that a procedure founded in these motives will meet their approval."

FINISHING TOUCHES PUT ON TARIFF BILL

The finishing touches were put on the tariff bill yesterday, and the measure will be presented in the House to-day by Representative Underwood.

Tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock the House Democrats will meet in caucus to ratify the bill.

As the House will meet at noon, only an hour will be allowed for discussion on the measure.

As the tariff programme has been approved by the President, the leaders say that it will be adopted by the caucus without protest.

Leader Underwood believes that the tariff bill will be passed by the House early in May.

The leaders plan to pass the bill in the House without amendment.

Debate on the bill will be begun Wednesday or Thursday. The House will be kept in session every day until the measure has been passed.



tion, I beg through you, sir, to communicate the enclosed message, with the documents accompanying it, to the Honorable, the Senate, and pray you accept for yourself and them the homage of my high regard and consideration."

Since Jefferson transmitted this letter to the House and Senate, all Presidential messages have been communicated to both Houses on the same day. President Wilson's announcement that he will visit the House for this purpose tomorrow threw the parliamentarians into a high state of excitement. All day long they have been combing the Congressional Library looking for an exact description of the etiquette which should obtain on this memorable occasion.

Speaker Champ Clark has joined in disagreeing through the archives, and at a late hour last night they were still considerably up in the air as to the exact formalities which should obtain on this occasion.

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ALLEGED MURDERER PROTESTS INNOCENCE

William J. Leehan Declares He Can Establish Alibi Through Quarrel with Wife.

Tops River, N. J., April 6.—William J. Leehan, held in connection with the murder of Mrs. Caroline Turner, of Lakewood, two years ago, declared in a weak and trembling voice today that he would establish an alibi through a quarrel with his wife, in which her eye was blackened, on the afternoon the crime was committed. Through his attorney he will at once ask for a change of venue, claiming that a prejudiced opinion has been created against him in Ocean County.

Leehan is on the verge of a nervous collapse, due to his inability to eat and the harrowing events since his arrest three days ago.

He was greatly disappointed today when his wife did not appear. So far no trace has been found of her and it is felt that she is quietly securing evidence in favor of her husband.

Leehan declared that he had no connection whatsoever with the killing of Mrs. Turner. He denied that he had confessed the murder to Father Linnane.

The family of the murdered woman said today that they did not feel that the guilty man had been arrested, but felt that strong suspicion pointed to two other men, who have been mentioned in connection with the case.

Col. Caffey was not an applicant for the office, and it is understood that he enters the government service at a sacrifice of personal considerations.

Secretary Houston stated last night that he was surprised when Col. Caffey accepted. The fact that the Secretary and the new Solicitor have been intimate friends for more than twenty years probably influenced Col. Caffey to accept.

Born in Alabama.

Col. Caffey was born in Gordonsville, Lowndes County, Ala., in 1858. He was educated at Howard University, Marion, Ala., and at Harvard University, where he took the master of arts degree in 1882, and where he studied law for two years.

He was admitted to the bar of Alabama in 1884 and practiced law in that State for eight years. He moved to New York City in 1892, and has since been engaged in the practice of law there. He is a member of the firm of Clarke, Breckinridge & Caffey.

Col. Caffey served during the Spanish war as colonel of the Third Alabama Volunteers, a regiment of colored troops, whose command he accepted at the request of Gov. (now Senator) Johnston of Alabama. He is a member of the Harvard and Manhattan clubs, of New York. He is unmarried.

W. Parker Jones, Assistant Solicitor, has been acting Solicitor since Mr. McCabe's retirement, which took place shortly before the end of the last administration.

Secretary Houston last night would not comment upon the policy of the Solicitor's office beyond saying that the endeavor would be to administer the laws wisely.

CAFFEY TAKES MCCABE'S PLACE

New York Attorney Accepts Position as Solicitor of Department of Agriculture.

NATIVE OF ALABAMA

Appointment Is Personal One—Secretary Houston Has Known Him for Years.

Francis Gordon Caffey, of New York, will be Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, succeeding George P. McCabe, who recently resigned. He will assume his duties the middle of this week.

Col. Caffey's acceptance of the position was announced last night by Secretary of Agriculture Houston, who said that Col. Caffey had been conferring for several days with the Secretary and other officials of the Department of Agriculture upon the duties that would be incumbent upon him. He returned to New York before his acceptance was announced.

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SURGEON'S SPONGE IN WOUND SEVEN YEARS

Question Arises as to Whether Physician's Mistake Outranks Law of Limitations.

Chicago, April 6.—If a sponge is left in the abdomen of a patient after an operation and is not discovered for seven years, does the statute of limitations apply from the date of the sponge's insertion or from the date of its discovery?

That is a legal question which United States District Judge Carpenter is called upon to decide. It arose in the suit of George N. Montgomery, of Jacksonville, Fla., against Dr. Charles E. Kalke, of Chicago.

The patient avers that the physician negligently left the sponge in his abdomen after an operation for appendicitis. Seven years later, he says, physicians found the sponge and removed it.

Attorneys for the defense say that the statute of limitations prevents any prosecution in the case.

PROPHECY BY PAGE CAUSES DISCUSSION

Editorial in World's Work and Its Significance to Mr. Bryan Is the Topic.

WHAT WILL BE THE EFFECT?

On the eve of the sending to the Senate of the appointment of Walter H. Page, editor of World's Work, to be Ambassador to Great Britain, editorial comment in that magazine for this month attracted attention in Washington last night. The question arose as to whether Secretary of State Bryan had seen this utterance in World's Work concerning himself, and whether, having seen it, he contemplates with satisfaction the naming of Editor Page to the most important post in the diplomatic service, of which Mr. Bryan is now the director.

Speaking of the Cabinet, World's Work says, on its first page, the following: "When we come to the three political appointments—well, they are political. Their choice is legitimate—provided the departments entrusted to these gentlemen do not suffer." And then this remarkable sentence follows: "The State portfolio the President must himself hold whenever important foreign questions come up."

In view of the fact that all statements pertaining to foreign policy have thus far in the new administration appeared from the White House, there is some disposition to think that World's Work was surprised when Col. Caffey accepted. The fact that the Secretary and the new Solicitor have been intimate friends for more than twenty years probably influenced Col. Caffey to accept.

"TIM" MURPHY PLAYS HIS PART THROUGH

Actor Receives Telegram Announcing Sister's Death Here, but Brings Applause from Audience.

"Tim" Murphy is an actor. He is cast as the jovial priest in the "Top o' the World," now playing in Boston, and Friday afternoon, as he was standing in the wings waiting for the cue for him to "go on" and amuse the audience out in front he was handed a telegram that bore a Washington superscription. When he had read it through it caused his face to blanch under the cowl of the priest's robe.

In a single line it told of the death of his sister, Miss Gertrude Murphy, 915 S. Street Northwest, from burns received Friday in a gas explosion while she was trying to save the lives of her father and mother.

"Tim" Murphy will remain in Washington until his mother and father, still in a serious condition from the burns they received, are pronounced out of danger. The news of their daughter's death has been withheld from them.

Wagner Out of Game.

Kansas City, Mo., April 6.—Hans Wagner, the premier shortstop of the National League, may not participate in the opening game at Cincinnati, Manager Fred Clarke, of the Pittsburgh club, announced today that he had sent Wagner to Youngstown, Ohio, to consult Bonsetter Reese. Wagner is suffering from a torn ligament in the right leg, near the knee. He received the injury March 25 in a game with the Boston Red Sox.

WOMEN TO STORM CAPITOL TODAY

Suffragists to Petition Congress to Help Enfranchise Their Sex.

WILL MARCH TO THE HILL

Army of 531 to Represent Fair Sex, One from Each Congressional District.

American suffragists will set a landmark today in the progress of the movement here. The women of the nation will appeal to the newly convening Congress for political liberty.

Each of the deputies, dressed in white, will gather in the Columbia Theater at 10 o'clock this morning, where they will listen to several spirited addresses, made by the officers of the national association. Miss Alice Paul will preside at this meeting, and she will lead the women at its close in their march upon the Capitol.

Result of Months of Work.

More than three months of preparation have gone before, months of hard, unremittant work, and Miss Alice Paul and Miss Lucy Burns, officers in charge of the work, drew deep breaths of relief last night as the last message was directed, sealed and laid away for the deputy, who will deliver it today.

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Principal address. She will be followed by Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale, and Miss Janet Richards.

The women will form in front of the theater at 11:15, and, preceded by two bands, they will march along F Street to Eleventh, down Eleventh, and then east in Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol.

Among their number will be Miss Lucy Burns, Mrs. Owen Kildare, Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale, and, probably, Mrs. Robert M. La Follette.

DID YOU READ

Expert Peet's views on the different teams of the American League in

SUNDAY'S HERALD?

Mr. Peet's summing up of the outlook for the coming season is made after careful consideration, and is of interest to every lover of the national game.

COST OF LIVING AND TARIFF BILL

Question Is Asked Whether Free List Will Extend Purchasing Power.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

Some Economists Believe the Measure Will Not Strike at the Root of Evil.

By JOSEPH P. ANNIN.

How will the new tariff bill with its unprecedented extension of the free list undermine the high cost of living; to what degree will the extension of the free list extend the purchasing power of wages?

These are questions for answers to which those who are in a position most to be benefited by a reduction in the high cost of living are grouping. And if they have studied the economic questions involved far enough to see that the economic side is woefully tangled up with the sociologic features, they probably have reached the conclusion that the inquiries are not to be answered in a few words.

That the extension of the free list demanded by President Wilson is virtually all of the necessities of life will have the effect of cutting prices upon some of these necessities to a marked degree, and upon all of them to some degree, there seems to be little question. But the best informed of the low tariff economists declare that cutting special privilege out of the tariff will not strike at the root of the high cost of living.

The high cost of living, they say, is caused primarily by wastefulness in distribution. This wastefulness is due partly to inefficiency in handling materials and partly—and here the sociologic side comes in—to the methods of the ultimate consumer in purchasing. Therefore, efficiency in distribution is the goal to be aimed at, and this cannot be accomplished purely by State or national legislation.

Hopes for Better Efficiency.

By cutting the privilege out of the tariff President Wilson and his advisers hope to force the producer and manufacturer to substitute a higher degree of efficiency for this protection. By taking the duties off cotton, wool, and other materials, they hope to force a check on a tendency to combine or mutual interests to regulate the food supply through the medium of the food storage warehouse. In this connection, the supposition is that the attempt to limit or control production of perishable foodstuffs will be met by increased imports from other countries, and, further, that the threat of increased importation from other countries will spur producers in this country to greater efforts.

In a discussion of the probable effect of a low tariff upon the necessities of life, the question naturally arises: What will be the immediate effect? The answer of economists is that there will be little immediate effect upon the cost of these necessities to the consumer.

In the cases of many of these necessities, the effect will be, at best, comparatively local, depending upon the distance of the port of importation from the point of consumption. This is particularly true of dairy products. The reduction of the duty on eggs from 6 to 2 cents a dozen undoubtedly will bring about a reduction in the retail price of this commodity throughout New England and points comparatively close to the Canadian border, as most of the eggs and other dairy products will come from Canada. But other sections of the country will feel less effect.

Coal is another necessity which has been placed on the free list. The price to the retailer in New England, Seattle, and, to some extent, San Francisco, all coal importing points, may be materially reduced. Certain sections in the interior probably will be similarly affected. But south of the Mason and Dixon line foreign coal will have to compete with the local production in combination with rail and water transportation from Norfolk, and economists declare that foreign importations cannot be had at rates which will force any radical cut through this and other near or adjacent sections.

Raw wool goes on the free list, and the retail price in this commodity, or its finished products, the consumer will feel some almost immediate effects and, later, some very material reductions may result. But in the case of wool, as in the case of all nonperishable necessities, manufacturers will combine, as a matter of self-protection, to delay any cuts as long as possible. For this there are several reasons. Much of their business is contract business dealings in six months deliveries. Naturally, because they are able to buy raw wool for less than they expected when they contracted to deliver it at a stipulated price, they will not make any reduction in the contract price. So much for the importer.

The manufacturer also has his reasons for not making any immediate radical changes in his prices to the retailer. His shelves are stocked with goods for which he bought the raw product at the old price—he must, as far as possible, dispose of this at the old price to the retailer. But in the case of all these classes the necessity of standing firm under the reductions which must come in time in wool products will result in some immediate effect.

SERMON PLAY IS INDORSED BY OFFICIALS AND CLERGY

"There is a strong lesson in this play, which should be impressed on every mind."—Cuno H. Rudolph, president Board of District Commissioners.

"The sooner the community comes to realize the dangers that threaten the home, the unborn child and the race through unimportant and ill regulated marriages, the sooner will a remedy be applied. 'Damaged Goods' should do much toward stirring the public to action toward that end."—Dr. W. C. Woodward, District health officer.

"The play clearly portrays the ravages and influence of these dreaded diseases and shows the great need for serious work to be done for its prevention."—Rev. Earle Wilsey, pastor of Vermont Avenue Christian Church.

"I welcome this new, brave, forward step in dramatics and sociology. It is the reformer's trumpet blast to the present to give the future a square deal."—Rev. Dr. Abram Simon.

"I heartily approve of legislation to require a health certificate to be secured by all applicants for a marriage license."—Rev. Dr. John Van Schaick, Jr., pastor Church of Our Father.

"'Damaged Goods' is a wonderful sermon, preached from the text, 'Visiting the iniquities of the fathers upon the children and upon the children's children unto the third and fourth generation.' It should be read or seen by every one."—Dr. Elmore C. Folkmar, education department, Womyn's Clinic.

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SEX HYGIENE DRAMADRAWS CROWDED HOUSE

"Damaged Goods," Presented Before Notable Audience, Creates Deep Impression.

PREFACED BY A PRAYER

Sermon on Sins of Fathers Being Visited Upon Children Called a Masterpiece.

With a prayer for a pure manhood, a sacred womanhood, and perfect childhood, and with the statement that whatever is helpful for the uplift of humanity cannot be distasteful to God, and declaring that the pulp must go hand in hand with the stage to help the fallen, Rev. Earle Wilsey, pastor of the Vermont Avenue Christian Church, introduced and placed his stamp of approval upon "Damaged Goods" (Les Avaries), by Eugene Brieux. The drama was presented by Richard Bennett and co-workers at the National Theater yesterday afternoon before an audience which filled every seat in the house, consisting of representative men and women who followed the play with the deepest interest, leaving at the end of the performance deeply impressed with the powerful argument it presented.

It is a very rare occurrence that a theatrical play is opened with prayer, and it is still of a rare occurrence that the request is made to omit applause whenever the audience feel that it should express its approval, and yet that is what Rev. Donald C. MacLeod, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, demanded from the audience in his preface to the play.

The clergyman explained his presence on this occasion by stating that it is a false conception of the significance of the Sabbath when objection is made to the effort to help humanity by means of a play given in a theater on the Sabbath. "Sabbath was made for man," exclaimed the minister, "and for his higher life, and I believe that we are come to these exercises with the same spirit as we would enter the Sabbath day services at our own church, and would ask you to omit applause during the sermon which is to be presented."

Prominent Persons in Audience.

Cabinet officers, members of the diplomatic corps, justices of the highest tribunals of the land and the District, Senators and Representatives, army and navy officers, well-known physicians, men and women who are devoting their efforts to works of charity, priests and ministers of every denomination, business men and workingmen, were present.

The production of "Damaged Goods" has initiated a movement in this country which must be regarded as epoch-making. The play deals with a subject which hitherto has practically been confined to medical publications. The keynote of the movement initiated by it, is given in the following extract: The father of the innocent young woman, who has been infected with a serious disease by her husband, calls upon the doctor, who says:

"When the marriage was proposed, you doubtless made inquiries concerning your future son-in-law; you investigated his securities, you satisfied yourself as to his character. You only omitted one point, but it was the most important of all; you made no inquiries concerning his health. All that is needed is a girl's hand, to add to the other things for which he is asked, a medical statement of his physical condition."

The play was produced under which the play was produced were in every way appropriate to such a work. The Sociological Fund of the Medical Review of Reviews, and the Society for Social Hygiene, both of which are interested in the work, are planning to carry out his plan of playing the work. It was not offered as any ordinary commercial production. Under such conditions it would probably not interest the public for a week. As the means of advancing a propaganda, in which the fund and the actors, and those interested in the uplift of humanity are interested, its production is bound to accomplish a lot of good.

Applause Not Permitted.

If applause had been permitted, there is no doubt that no single line would have been received with as much favor as the doctor's inquiry as to a man's reason for not asking the moral and financial well-being of his prospective son-in-law without asking anything concerning his health.

"Damaged Goods" is a specimen of the dramas Brieux writes today. They naturally possess a greater interest for a special public. Those who believe that legislation is important to protect the public health from the effects of the social evil find in this play a font of valuable hints. The first act is a lengthy dialogue between a doctor seeking a patient in his office and the unfortunate young man who has gone to him to learn that he is ill. Naturally this young man rejects the advice of his physician, and the second act shows him the husband of the cousin to whom he was betrothed at the time the physician besought him to postpone the marriage for three years.

Exactly the catastrophes which this font of all wisdom, medical, social and otherwise, predicted have come to pass. The rebellion of the peasant, who fears

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